1914.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

BOROUGH OF MAIDSTONE.

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BOROUGH OF MAIDSTONE.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1914.

TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MR MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

In again submitting my Annual Report on the Health of the Borough of Maidstone, I propose to follow as closely as possible the general lines as laid by the Memorandum issued by the Local Government Board. This of necessity implies a repetition of many facts reported in previous years. The report is often called for by prospective residents and enables them to form some idea of the town as a place of residence from a health point of view.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Maidstone is situated on a gentle declivity of a range of chalk hills running across the county and protecting it from the north and north-east winds. The business portion of the town itself lies in a hollow, and, owing to the physical peculiarities of the surrounding country, is subject to winds from the N.N.W. and from the S.W.

Those from the N.N.W. pass over marshes and alluvial plains, and, in consequence, become laden with moisture and marshy impurity, while those from the S.W. have no such deleterious qualities.

In the main the town is situate on the Hythe beds of the Lower Greensand formation, locally known as Kentish Ragstone. The town is intersected by the slow-flowing non-tidal River Medway, which receives on its right bank and in the centre of the town the still slower flowing River Len.

The mean elevation of the town is 70-ft. above the sea level, varying from 20 to 120-ft.

The population belongs principally to the industrial and artisan classes. The chief industries are paper-making, brewing, hop and fruit growing.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Water Supply.—The sources of the water supply are from springs issuing from, and from headings driven direct into the grey chalk at the foot of the North Downs in the neighbourhood of Boarley and Cossington. In addition to this the town is also supplied with water obtained from a deep well sunk in the lower greensand of the Hythe beds near the River Medway at Forstal.

Boarley Supply.—This is collected from four springs situated at the foot of the range of chalk hills in the neighbourhood of Boarley Farm. Two of these springs are in wooded dells, one is situated in the midst of pasture land, while the fourth is similarly situated. From these four springs the water is collected by means of iron pipes to a reservoir situated at the foot of the hills. From this point the supply flows by gravitation to the lower part of the town.

At the Boarley springs the protecting huts and fences are all clean and well maintained and in substantial order. Rabbits, &c., are prevented from gaining access by the provision of wire netting. The turf is close and of vigorous growth. Immediately after the mobilisation period an armed guard of three men was posted at each of the springs with the exception of No. 4 spring, which was watched by the guard of No. 3.

These were instructed in duties as regards personal sanitation.

The latrine used by the Territorial troops while undergoing musketry instruction was kept in a good and sanitary condition, the pails being regularly emptied and lime washed.

As an additional precaution during the war the coverings in the guard huts have been sealed with concrete.

The Boarley Reservoir was in good condition. The turf was dry, but close and clean. Here also was an armed guard of one sergeant and three privates. Instructions were issued to them on personal sanitation.

Cossington Supply.—The water derived from the three covered springs at Cossington flows by gravitation in iron pipes to the pumping station at Forstal, and from thence is pumped to the reservoir at Barming and the recently erected high level one at Detling.

The water derived from the deep well at Forstal is also pumped into these two reservoirs. This mixed supply serves the higher portion of the town, the outlying districts and the Kent County Asylum situate at Barming.

The four springheads at Cossington are clean and well protected. The fences are well maintained. The heavier and lower branches of the trees are kept well cut back in order to allow of the access of light and ventilation, thus encouraging the growth of close and firm turf. This protective covering is all the more important at these springheads, as the water is near the surface.

A corporal and nine privates were acting as an armed guard, and were instructed in matters appertaining to personal sanitation and latrine arrangements. The manholes have been sealed with cement concrete. The guard houses are in an excellent state of repair.

At Forstal Pumping Station everything was in capital order, the heads of the wells being well protected. A guard of one sergeant and six privates was on duty here.

At the Barming Reservoir the grounds were clean, in good order, and well kept. The filtration apparatus was examined and found to be working satisfactorily. The turf covering the spandrils and arches has been sown with more grass seed and another foot of earth added.

This reservoir was also guarded by the military after the mobilisation period.

At Detling High Level Reservoir the grounds were similarly clean, in good order and well maintained. The turf is in excellent condition and certainly becomes thicker year by year. The openings into the reservoir are sealed. An armed guard was on duty here, the latrine arrangements for which were satisfactory.

The armed guard was doubtless essential from the military point of view, but it early became obvious that a very strict eye from the purely sanitary point had to be ceaselessly maintained in order that the great laws of sanitation should be strictly adhered to.

Each of the three supplies has been analysed weekly. The samples for analysis have been collected from as near the point of distribution, alternately with samples collected from as near the source as possible. The sample for the deep well is collected from off the suction pipe, that from Boarley at a house in the Sandling Road, and that from Cossington at Pickering Street, Aylesford.

As in previous years the results are uniformly satisfactory and shew but little variation from the now well established standard.

The quantity has been abundant and the supply constant.

The detail of these analyses, 154 in number, is set forth in the appendix.

The average results are shewn below and do not materially differ from those of previous years :—

SOURCE OF SUPPLY.	BOARLEY.	COSSINGTON.	FORSTAL.	COSSINGTON AND FORSTAL (MIXED).
Total Solids...	38·0	36·6	43·3	38·7
Chlorine	2·2	2·1	2·9	2·5
Nitrogen as Nitrates	·615	·399	·207	·297
Free Ammonia	·00	00	·00	·00
Albuminoid Ammonia ..	·00	·00	·00	·00
Hardness, Total	25·5	23·5	29·2	26·6
,, Perm.	6·9	6·6	8·8	7·2
Colour and appearance in a 2-foot tube	clear	clear	clear	clear
Smell	none	none	none	none
Phosphoric Acid	none	none	none	none

☞ All results are given in parts per hundred thousand, except Free and Albuminoid Ammonia, which are in parts per million.

Samples from each of the supplies were collected in August last and examined bacterially by Professor Sims Woodhead, whose report, dated 10th August, 1914, states that "the satisfactory feature about the results continue in that (1) very few of the organisms present develop at the temperature of the body, and are, therefore, unlikely to be pathogenic in character. (2) We have a small number of organisms present, and though we have a rather larger proportion than usual of organisms that liquefy the gelatin, there are no presumptive bacillus coli communis present. The Forstal water is as usual of a very high standard of purity."

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The town is drained efficiently with the exception of a small district situate in the rural portion of Willington and the Sutton Road, a row of cottages situated at Sling's Wood, and a few isolated houses elsewhere.

The row of cottages in Sling's Wood is occupied by people whose observance of the laws of sanitation is of a very limited character. The method of disposal of sewage at present carried out is the pail-closet system, the tenants being instructed to empty the pails when necessary on to adjacent gardens. But they allow them to become over-full, and, in consequence, the closets become very foul, with urine and fœces over-flowing.

These cottages should be connected with the adjacent sewer. Attention was called to the matter in last year's report, and the matter engaged the attention of the Council, but the sewer has not as yet been proceeded with.

During the year there have been 25 connections to the public sewer.

No new sewers either for drainage or for surface water have been constructed.

Scavenging.—The method of collection and of disposal of the house refuse of the Borough is as last year. Covers have been fitted to the carts collecting house refuse, thus preventing the nuisance of the refuse being blown about.

The usual custom is to collect house refuse once a week. During the year 52 complaints of non-compliance were received.

Covered galvanised iron dustbins are in general use throughout the town.

During the year 131 of these have been provided for various premises.

Six dilapidated ashpits have been removed, being replaced by galvanised iron dustbins.

Sanitary Inspections of the District.—Below will be found a classified statement of the number of premises visited, the defects or nuisances discovered :—

Classified Statement of number of premises visited and defects discovered.

Accumulations of manure and other refuse removed	12
Ashpits, dilapidated and removed	6
Bakehouse inspections	46
Cement sinks removed and glazed sinks provided	112
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops inspections	386
Drains cleansed on complaint or by flushing staff	1029
,, tested with smoke	357
,, tested with water	60
,, inspection chambers provided	34
,, ,, ,, airtight covers ditto	33
,, reconstructed	47
,, repaired	81
,, soil pipes removed outside and ventilated	29
,, stoneware gullies provided	66
,, stoneware drainage laid 1,538 feet.	
,, trapped from sewer and ventilated	19
Dustbins provided	431
Earth or pail closets provided	15
Factory, workshop, workplace and outworkers' premises inspected	314
Houses, cement floors provided in cellars	94
,, floors to living-rooms provided or repaired	134
,, guttering or shooting provided or repaired	77
,, roofs repaired	105
,, through ventilation provided	13
,, No. of rooms where dirty and loose paper has been removed and walls and ceilings repaired and distempered	477
,, walls made dry by the insertion of damp courses, or other methods	302
,, put into a good habitable condition	330
Inquiries into cases of infectious disease	247
Inspections of houses on complaint or otherwise	309
,, ,, under Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909	298
,, ,, work in progress	16
Miscellaneous defects remedied	600
Overcrowding abated	10
Poultry and animals removed	10
Re-inspection of houses, &c.	1841
Schools inspected	25
Sink or other waste pipes renewed, disconnected or trapped	105
Sinks, new channels provided	16
Slaughterhouse inspections	88
Urinals inspected in connection with hotels and other licensed premises	50
W.C.'s, additional W.C.'s provided	3
,, flushing apparatus provided or repaired	530
,, new pans provided	54
,, structural defects remedied	16
Window sashes hung so as to open full size	355
Yard pavement provided or repaired in connection with dwelling houses	76

In order to carry out the remedying of these defects 818 preliminary notices were served. Should these not have the desired effect a statutory notice is sent, of which 166 were served. All these had been complied with up to December 31st, with the exception of 16.

Premises and Occupations Controlled by Bye-laws.—Bye-laws have been adopted with respect to the following:—

Tents, vans, sheds, &c., for human habitation (July, 1903).

Houses let in lodgings (July, 1903).

Accommodation of persons engaged in Hop-picking and picking of fruit and vegetables (August, 1903).

Bye-laws and regulations with regard to sanitary conveniences:—

Common lodging houses.

Offensive Trades.—Blood boiler, blood drier, bone boiler, fellmonger, tanner, leather dresser, soap boiler, tallow melter, fat melter, tripe boiler, glue maker, size maker, gut scraper.

Slaughter-houses.

New street and buildings.

Common Lodging Houses.—There are six houses registered affording accommodation for 190 lodgers.

There are no cellar dwellings in the town.

The offensive trades now carried on in the town include only one, viz., that of tallow melting and there is but one establishment where this is conducted. The tannery has been shut down throughout a large portion of the year.

Schools.—The state of health of the scholars attending the Public Elementary Schools forms the subject of a separate report.

The sanitary condition of the schools has been enquired into from time to time, 35 inspections having been made of the school premises.

FOOD.

Milk Supply.—The number of cowsheds in the Borough is 11, and the milkshops 143. These have been regularly inspected, in all 386 inspections having been made. Many of the milk shops have a small trade, carried on in connection with a general business.

In these cases special attention has been drawn to the importance of keeping milk while exposed for sale covered up with a light muslin cloth, and this has now become quite the common custom.

By the provisions of the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912, no preservative is to be added to milk in any case, and no preservative is to be added to cream unless this is sold as preserved cream, and labelled showing the amount and nature of the preservative used. The only preservatives that may be used are borax, boric acid (either separated or mixed) and hydrogen peroxide.

These restrictions are important in the interests of the public generally, and still more so as regards infants and invalids whose sole diet may consist of milk for long periods.

During the past year the action taken under the above Regulations is set forth as below :—

1. MILK; and CREAM not sold as PRESERVED CREAM.

—	(a) Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b) Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	47	—
Cream	6	1

2. CREAM sold as PRESERVED CREAM.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct.

(i) Correct statements made ...	6
(ii) Statements incorrect ...	–
Total...	6

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream.

(i) Above 35 per cent.	–
(ii) Below 35 per cent....	–
Total....................	–

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V. (1) and the provisions in Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed. None.

(d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with, and action taken. None.

3. THICKENING SUBSTANCES.—Any evidence of their addition to cream or to preserved cream. Action taken where found. None.

4. OTHER OBSERVATIONS, IF ANY. None.

Other Foods.—The following articles of food have been voluntarily surrendered as being unfit for food, viz., 4 tons 9 cwt. of Beef and 2 tons 2 cwt. of mutton. This was in transit as food for the troops, but in consequence of misunderstanding as to point of destination, it was kept in the railway vans until decomposition had set in. The supply was destroyed.

In addition, the following tinned food has been surrendered, viz. :—

Beef	87½ lbs.
Fruit	577 lbs.
Lobster	8 lbs.
Milk	144 tins
Paste	22 jars
Salmon	190 lbs.
Sardines	46 tins
Tongue	77 lbs.
Mutton	2 lbs.
Herrings	2 tins

There are 22 slaughter-houses in the Borough. These have been regularly inspected both during times of slaughtering and at other times, 88 inspections having been made. No tuberculous meat was discovered.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.—During the year 85 samples were taken, comprised as follows:—

Articles.	Number.	Number Genuine.
Butter	14	13
Brandy	3	1
Cheese	3	3
Cream	6	5
Gin	1	1
Lard	5	5

Articles.	Number.	Number Genuine.
Margarine..................	2	2
Milk	47	41
Rum	1	1
Whisky....................	3	2
Totals	85	74

Proceedings were instituted against the purveyor of the sample of Brandy, with the result that he was fined £2 2s. 0d. and 10s. costs.

HOUSING.

There has lately been a considerable addition to the artisan population of the town by the opening up of additional factories, and this has caused some difficulty in obtaining suitable house accommodation, notwithstanding the fact that during the last few years many houses of this class have been erected on the outskirts of the borough and just outside it.

The town being an old one has many courts and alleys. The open spaces adjoining these courts are narrow and restricted.

These spaces are, however, covered with some impervious material, and continue to be regularly cleansed by and at the expense of the public authority.

Attention has been paid to overcrowding in ten houses, and the occupiers were instructed to abate the nuisance.

The Health Department has no supervision over the erection of new houses.

The Borough Surveyor informs me that during the year under review the following houses have been built in the borough, viz., one house with less than five rooms, 43 with more than five rooms.

The work accomplished under the Housing and Town Planning Act is detailed below :—

Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.

(1)	Number of dwelling houses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the above Act	302
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
(3)	Number of representations made to Local Authority with a view to making of closing orders	1
(4)	Number of closing orders made	1
(5)	Number of dwelling houses the defects in which were remedied *without* the making of closing orders	255
(6)	Number of dwelling houses which, after the making of closing orders, were put into a fit state for human habitation	Nil
(7)	Number of houses demolished	4

The general character of the defects found consisted of absence or defect of impervious flooring in cellars in 94 cases, defective floors in living rooms in 134 instances, guttering and shooting in a bad state of repair in 77 instances, roofs defective in 105 cases, absence of through ventilation in 13 cases. A large number of rooms were discovered where dirty and loose paper required removing and walls and ceilings distempered.

In 302 instances the walls have been made dry by the insertion of damp courses or by other methods.

WORKSHOPS, WORK PLACES, &c.

From the table in the appendix it will be seen that there are 325 workshops in the Borough and that 490 inspections have been made. As a result of these inspections 24 defects were discovered and 23 remedied. The defects in the main being want of cleanliness and unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The Sanatorium.—During the year the following cases have been admitted for treatment :—

Diphtheria	74
Scarlet Fever	86
Enteric Fever	1

Six cases of Diphtheria proved fatal after removal to the Sanatorium.

One case of Scarlet Fever died while under treatment at the Sanatorium.

The Scarlet Fever block was closed during August and September for painting, cases being received in the temporary block during that period. The temporary building was opened on the 30th of November and remained in use until the end of the year.

The Diphtheria block was open throughout the whole year.

The staff at the Sanatorium at present consists of a matron, six nurses and two ward maids, together with a porter and two female servants.

A Washington Lyons' Disinfector is in use at the Sanatorium for the disinfection of clothes, bedding, &c.

The number of patients treated in the Sanatorium for the previous ten years is as follows :—

DISEASE.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	Previous 10 Years' Average.
Diphtheria	35	17	13	31	32	98	34	12	17	21	74	30
Scarlet Fever	36	170	205	56	58	42	30	42	78	145	86	71
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	...	1	1
Totals	71	187	218	90	90	140	64	64	99	169	161	105

Chemical and Bacteriological Work.—The public water supplies continue to be examined chemically every week and bacteriologically twice a year. The results are summarised under the general heading of the Water Report, while the detail appears in the appendix.

It is satisfactory to note that increasing use is made of the facilities offered by the Bacterial Laboratory under the administration of the County Medical Officer of Health.

The apparatus required for the taking of specimens for bacterial examination has been supplied to all medical men in practice in Maidstone, and include sterile swabs for use in cases of suspected diphtheria, flasks for the collection of sputum in consumption, glass pipettes for the collection of blood in cases of suspected enteric fever and of cerebro spinal fever and acute poliomyelitis.

Facilities are also available for the Wasserman reaction.

Reports of the result of the examination are forwarded direct to the medical attendant, and, with the exception of the Wasserman reaction, a copy is also sent to the Medical Officer of Health.

No cases of Diphtheria are treated at the Sanatorium without a bacterial examination at the outset of the illness, and no cases are allowed to return to their homes unless the secretion both from the throat and from the nose is proved to be free from the specific organism. An examination of the subjoined table indicates that the average number of bacterial examinations to achieve these objects is 5·2 per notification.

It is very satisfactory to note that many more specimens of sputum in cases of suspected consumption are sent for bacterial examination both absolutely and relatively to the number of notifications of that malady received. For instance in 1913 129 cases of consumption were notified, but there were only 69 examinations made, giving an average of ·53 examinations per notification, whereas in 1914 75 cases were notified, but there were 144 examinations made, giving a much increased average of 1·8 examinations per notification.

The total amount of bacterial work done on behalf of the Borough is much in excess to that done in the previous year, the total number of reports received during the year being 716, whereas last year the number was 238.

The detail appears below :—

Disease.	Bacteriological Examinations. Positive.	Negative.	Uncertain.	Total.	Notifications.	Number of Examinations per Notification.
Diphtheria… ..	155	256	5	416	79	5 2
Typhoid Fever	27	16	—	43	25	1·7
Phthisis………	52	92	—	144	75	1·8
Ringworm ……	102	11	—	—	—	—
Various ………	—	—	—	5	—	—
	336	375	5	716		

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever.

There have been during the year 100 cases of Scarlet Fever notified all of a very mild nature. This number is much less than the previous year, when 165 cases came under observation.

The outbreak was most severe as regards numbers during the first quarter when more than half the total number of cases occurred.

The mildness of the outbreak is testified by the fact that only one death occurred. All the cases suitable for hospital treatment were removed to the Sanatorium.

Quarter.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	Previous 10 Years' average.
1st	1	3	78	21	19	11	3	4	40	28	51	20
2nd ...	11	35	60	11	11	21	18	2	19	42	21	23
3rd... .	11	27	87	11	11	6	4	5	10	29	4	20
4th	9	198	44	24	22	9	10	46	28	66	18	45
Year ...	32	263	269	67	63	47	35	57	97	165	94	109
Cases removed to Sanatorium.	29	170	218	56	58	42	30	42	78	115	86	87

Diphtheria.

Seventy-nine cases of this malady were notified, this being the largest number that have occurred for the last five years.

This apparent increase is due to the course that is now generally adopted by most medical practitioners of taking a swab in all suspicious throat cases for bacterial examination.

The type of malady was not severe, five cases only proving fatal. This low mortality is in a measure doubtless due to earlier and more liberal use of Diphtheria Antitoxin.

This is supplied free of charge to medical practitioners on their requisition either at the Sanatorium or at the Police Station, the latter place being chosen both on account of its central position and accessibility at all times It is intended that the Diphtheria Antitoxin so obtained shall only be used for the benefit of those patients who are not in a position to pay for the remedy.

The details of the notifications for the past ten years appear below :—

Quarter.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	Previous 10 Years' average.
1st	13	6	10	10	13	31	6	3	5	7	14	10
2nd ...	6	3	6	6	3	26	4	2	4	4	17	6
3rd......	9	12	3	13	6	24	19	5	8	4	24	10
4th......	11	3	6	12	15	28	10	12	7	14	24	11
Year ..	39	24	25	41	37	109	39	22	24	29	79	38
Cases removed to Sanatorium.	35	17	13	34	32	98	35	12	17	24	74	35

Enteric Fever.

Twenty-five cases of Enteric Fever were notified during the year, of which 23 occurred during the latter half. Two only were fatal. Four of the cases originated in one of the Public Institutions in the borough where sporadic cases have occurred from time to time. Enquiries have been made into the water, milk and food supply, as well as into sanitary arrangements, but no evidence as to the origin of these cases could be detected. The incidence of the disease is suggestive of the malady been conveyed by means of a "carrier" and with this idea in mind the urine of several inmates who might possibly be spreading the malady was examined but with negative results. The consumption of shell fish was directly responsible for the origin of four cases. One case that of a civilian was contracted in France, and was landed in England during the earlier stages of the war, another case was that of a soldier invalided home from the front. There was a limited outbreak in one of the courts in Upper Stone Street, where in all six cases occurred. The original case was that a Territorial soldier who contracted the malady in Sandwich, where his battalion was stationed and was sent home on sick furlough to very poor home surroundings. The malady rapidily assumed a severe character and the man died shortly after removal to the Military Hospital. Five children subsequently contracted the malady but none died.

The outbreak was finally controlled by the removal of the remaining contacts to the extension block of the Sanatorium.

The detail of the notifications for the past ten years appears below :—

Quarter.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	Previous 10 Years' average.
1st	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	1	—	2	·6
2nd ..	3	2	3	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	1·4
3rd......	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	3	2	1	9	1·1
4th......	1	1	2	4	1	—	—	9	—	4	14	2·2
Year ...	5	3	5	7	4	3	2	14	5	5	25	5·3
Cases removed to Sanatorium.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	4	—	—	1·4

Small Pox.

For the twelfth successive year no case of small pox has been notified as existing within the Borough, the last outbreak being in 1902, when 32 cases occurred.

From the subjoined table it will be seen that the number of conscientious objectors to vaccination is a steadily increasing one, so much so that for the period January to June, 1914, the latest for which figures are available, 75 % of the children born are liable to contract small pox.

It is satisfactory to note that an excellent site has been obtained at no great distance from the town for the erection of a small pox hospital. Plans for the erection of suitable buildings are under consideration.

I am indebted to Mr. Poste, the vaccinating officer, for the subjoined table:—

Vaccination.

Year.	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible to Vaccination.	Had Small Pox.	Died Unvaccinated.	Number in respect of whom Certificates of Conscientious Objection have been received.	Vaccination postponed.	Removals.	Remaining.	Children not vaccinated (included cases postponed) per cent. per birth.
1898	716	314	1	—	84	27	41	69	180	41·2
1899	818	433	2	—	64	59	79	87	94	38·9
1900	825	420	1	—	61	35	35	81	192	53·6
1901	763	567	1	—	61	95	2	33	15	19·0
1902	815	649	3	—	63	71	10	16	3	12·2
1903	806	620	2	—	76	84	7	12	5	12·1
1904	832	661	1	—	69	91	3	14	3	13·3
1905	799	591	—	—	68	111	6	23	—	17·4
1906	830	629	—	—	61	112	6	20	3	24·3
1907	763	520	—	—	58	169	5	11	—	26·4
1908	841	425	—	—	58	342	3	18	1	49·6
1909	779	336	—	—	47	373	3	19	1	50·1
1910	768	287	1	—	41	422	2	14	1	60·8
1911	723	248	1	—	46	413	3	11	1	65·6
1912	670	212	—	—	30	411	—	15	2	68·3
1913	720	226	—	—	29	443	5	15	2	68·7
1914*	352	84	—	—	25	232	4	5	2	75·0

*January to June.

Erysipelas.

Quarter.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	Previous 10 Years' average.
1st	3	4	4	6	7	2	3	2	10	10	6	5·0
2nd ...	3	0	8	5	3	2	2	3	3	2	6	3·3
3rd .. .	1	4	3	4	2	5	2	3	2	6	–	3·2
4th .. .	1	8	10	7	3	2	1	7	3	5	1	4·7
Year ..	8	16	25	22	15	11	8	15	18	23	16	16·2

There were 16 cases of Erysipelas none of which proved fatal.

Puerperal Fever.

Quarter.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	Previous 10 Years' average.
1st	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	·6
2nd ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	·2
3rd......	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	·2
4th......	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
Year ...	2	—	3	2	3	1	2	1	1	—	2	1·5

Neither of the cases of Peurperal Fever proved fatal.

Total Notifications.

Throughout the year 319 cases of infectious diseases were dealt with, this being considerably above the average for the past ten years, but this is accounted for by the fact that Pulmonary and other forms of Tuberculosis are now notifiable, 91 of these being notified.

The detail appears in the following tables :—

Quarter.	1904.	19 5.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	Previous 10 Years' average.
1st	19	12	92	40	41	46	13	15	93	135	109	50
2nd ...	21	40	78	22	17	51	25	22	47	67	79	39
3rd	22	34	91	29	21	35	27	28	35	60	52	38
4th......	23	210	63	48	13	39	21	78	60	120	87	70
Year ...	88	306	327	139	122	171	86	143	235	382	319	198

Disease.	Previous 10 Years' average.	1914.
Diphtheria Croup	38	79
Scarlet Fever	109	94
Typhoid Fever Continued Fever	5·3	25
Erysipelas	16·2	16
Puerperal Fever	1·5	2
Small Pox	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	75
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	16
Poliomyelitis	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	11

The Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases.—A system of voluntary notification of Measles, Chicken Pox, Whooping Cough, Mumps and Ringworm has been organised amongst the head teachers of the Public Elementary Schools and continues to work satisfactorily and to afford much valuable information.

Prevalence of and Control over Tuberculosis.—The number of primary notifications of all forms of Tuberculosis received during the year amounted to 91. Of this number 75 related to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, generally known as Consumption, and 16 to all other forms of Tuberculosis and principally that affecting bones.

Distributed according to sex, 30 cases of pulmonary consumption were in males and 45 in females. In the other forms of tuberculosis, 10 were in males and 6 in females.

Rather less than half the cases occurred in the age-group comprised between the years of 25 and 45.

The number of deaths of pulmonary consumption that occurred in the Borough was 42.

The case incidence of all forms of tuberculosis is thus 2·5 per 1,000, while the death-rate is 1·37.

On receipt of a primary notification the house is visited by the Medical Officer of Health, when enquiries are made, and instructions given especially with regard to the infectious character of the malady. Contacts are referred to the Tuberculosis Dispensary which has been opened under the auspices of the Kent County Council.

Should the case be considered suitable for visitation by a nurse, the name is forwarded to the County Medical Officer of Health, who arranges for subsequent visitation by a nurse on his staff.

Disinfection is carried out by the sanitary staff of the Borough when a case leaves for treatment in a Sanatorium, or when it proves fatal; cases of overcrowding and uncleanliness, or of sanitary defects are dealt with by the Sanitary Authority.

It is satisfactory to note that an increasing use is made of the facilities offered by the County Bacterial Laboratory for examination of sputum so important in suspected cases of early phthisis, and that practically all medical men in the town make use of this valuable assistance to early diagnosis.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of children born was 731, and of this number 65 died before they reached the age of 12 months, giving a mortality rate of 88·9 per 1,000 births. Last year the rate was 59·8 per 1,000. The rate for the 145 smaller towns in England and Wales, of which Maidstone is one, was 104 per 1,000. Of the 37 illegitimate births 3 died before they reached the age of one year, giving a rate of 80 per 1,000.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum, a contagious malady affecting the eyes of newly born children, has been added during the year to the list of notifiable diseases; eleven cases have been notified.

In all these cases a visit is made to the house by the Medical Officer of Health, instructions being issued that steps are at once to be taken to arrest the disease otherwise permanent blindness is not unlikely to follow. The cases are for the most part treated at the Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital.

The notifications of Births' Act, 1907, is not in force in Maidstone, but there is a system of District Nursing which to some extent carries out the provisions of this Act.

Deaths per 1000 Births of Children under One Year in Maidstone.

Averages for Years.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
1870-1879	176	121	203	128	157
1880-1889	143	98	160	129	132
1890-1899	130	89	168	131	127
1900-1909	128	83	114	114	113
1910	103	57	62	98	80
1911	77	88	257	104	131·5
1912	95	83	29	95	76·2
1913	59	72	48	60	59·8
1914	97	60	136	42	88·9

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE WAR.

The Medical Officer of Health was called up on the first day of mobilization of the Territorial Force, to undertake the duties of Assistant Director of Medical Services of the Home Counties Division, and for the first month was quartered in Maidstone with the Head Quarters. Subsequently Dr. John Ernest Cecil Allott, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., was appointed Deputy during the absence of the Medical Officer of Health on service.

The Assistant Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Baker, was also called up and was at once replaced.

From the commencement of the war and throughout its continuance, the relations existing between the civil and military authorities have been of a very satisfactory nature, the two authorities working in cordial co-operation. Considerable increase of work and of responsibility has been placed on the sanitary staff in consequence of the large body of troops who have from time to time been billeted on the inhabitants. The civil authorities at once accepted the responsibility of enquiring into the sanitary condition of many houses and buildings vacant at the time of mobilization, but subsequently occupied by troops.

The removal of infectious cases amongst the troops and subsequent treatment in the Borough Sanatorium, and the disinfection of the rooms occupied were carried out by the civil authorities. The collection of the house refuse, etc., was also carried out. Much work was thrown on the authority by the disinfection of the clothes and the cleansing of verminous soldiers. Notice is now received in due time from the military authorities of the expected arrival of troops and the Deputy Medical Officer of Health invariably confers with the military authorities and with the Chief Constable, as to the prevalence of infectious disease and to areas suitable or otherwise for billeting.

VITAL STATISTICS.

For purposes of comparison the calculations arrived at are based on the estimated population of June 30th, 1914, which was 36,157.

From out of this population there were registered :—

Of Births	731
,, Deaths	480
,, Marriages	334

To that the rates per thousand were :—

Of Births	20·2
,, Deaths	13·2
,, Marriages	9·2

Birth Rate.—This continues to decline, although the decrease is only slightly lower than in 1913.

The number of males born was 359 and of females 372.

Included in the total are those of 37 illegitimate children, being a rate of 5·6 per cent.

The annual birth-rate for the 145 smaller towns was 23·6 per 1,000 living.

Death Rate.—The nett death-rate should express the Death-rate at all ages of persons belonging to the Borough.

In arriving at this rate notice is taken of all persons registered as having died within the Borough whether inhabitants or otherwise.

From this total the number of those who have died in the Kent County Asylum at Barming, the West Kent General Hospital, and the Ophthalmic Hospital, and who have not a fixed or usual residence in Maidstone are deducted. On the other hand those who have a fixed or usual residence here and who have died in Public Institutions elsewhere, or while away from the town are added. Included in this category the great bulk are those who have died in the Infirmary at Coxheath.

The Death-rate becomes to some extent adversely affected since the deaths of inmates in Barming Asylum and whose address is unknown have to be recorded as belonging to the Borough of Maidstone. This procedure is by direct instructions from the Registrar General.

The Standarised Death-rate is 12·2 this year as against 11·6 for 1913.

The Annual Standarised Death-rate for the 145 smaller towns was 12·9.

In Table I. of the Appendix to this report details of the Births and Deaths for the past year are given, together with the details and averages for the previous five years.

In Table III. the 480 Deaths of the Residents of the Borough are classified in their various age periods, and also under their various causes. From this table it will be seen that 38 people died from Cancer. In the previous year 44 people died from this malady.

METEOROLOGY.

The detail of meteorological observations is set forth in the Appendix. The mean reading of the barometer for the year is 29·83 inches, the highest monthly mean being for January 30·17, and the lowest for March, 29·61. The hottest month was July, giving a mean of the maximum readings of the thermometer in the shade of 77°, and a mean of the minimum readings of 55°, while the coldest month was January with a mean of maximum readings of 42°, and a mean of minimum readings of 33°. The prevailing winds were S.W., there being 90 days on which the wind was in this quarter. The total rain-fall for the year was 27·47 inches, the heaviest amount falling in December, 6·48 inches, while during January the amount registered was ·54 inches, this being the driest month of the year. There were 172 days in the year on which ·01 of an inch or more rain fell.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. PYE OLIVER, M.D.,

Doctor in State Medicine (Lond.).

The Gables, Maidstone,

March 19th, 1915.

BOROUGH OF MAIDSTONE, 1914.

General Summary.

POPULATION, 3rd April, 1911...		35,475
,, (estimated to the middle of 1914)		36,157
TOTAL FAMILIES OR SEPARATE OCCUPIERS AT CENSUS OF 1911		7,689
AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILY OR SEPARATE OCCUPIER PER HOUSE		4·7
AREA	East Maidstone 2,019 acres West ,, 1,989 ,,	4,008 acres
DENSITY		9·0 persons per acre
ANNUAL BIRTH RATE	per 1,000	20·2
ANNUAL CRUDE DEATH RATE	,,	13·2
ANNUAL STANDARDISED DEATH RATE	,,	12·2
ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE	,,	1·2
PHTHISIS DEATH RATE	,,	1·1
OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES' DEATH RATE ...	,,	·27
RESPIRATORY DEATH RATE	,,	1·9
INFANTILE DEATH RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS ..	,,	88·9
BIRTHS	Males 359 Females 372	731
DEATHS...		480
EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS...		251

ELEVATION.—The Population reside at a mean Elevation of 70 feet above the sea level, ranging from 20 to 120.

AREA.—The area of 4,008 acres is divided into two divisions by Week Street, Gabriel's Hill and Stone Street; all to the West, including the Western side of those Streets constituting West Maidstone; the Eastern portion forming East Maidstone.

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1914 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.				Of Non-residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.			Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909.	34960	766	766	21·91	625	17·8	235	44	68	88	434	12·4
1910.	35154	771	771	21·92	592	16·8	226	44	62	80·4	410	11·6
1911.	35526	722	730	20·54	569	16·0	136	67	96	131·5	500	14·07
1912.	35734	657	669	18·72	507	14·18	126	69	51	76·2	450	12·31
1913.	35944	726	735	20·4	518	14·4	131	69	44	59·8	456	12·6
1914.	36157	720	731	20·2	519	14·3	114	75	65	88·9	480	13·27

NOTES. This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates. For years before 1911 some of the corrections as to transferable deaths probably will not be available. The rates should be calculated per 1000 of the estimated gross population as stated in Col. 2, without the use of the standardising factor for the district given in the Annual Report of the Registrar-General. In a district in which large Public Institutions for the sick or infirm seriously affect the statistics, the rates in Columns 5 and 13 may be calculated on a nett population, obtained by deducting from the estimated gross population the average number of inmates not belonging to the district in such institutions.

Area of District in acres (land and inland water).	4008 Acres.	
Total population at all ages	35,175	At Census, 1911.
Total families or separate occupiers ...	7,689	

TABLE II.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1914.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.		Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.									
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	West Maidstone.	East Maidstone.	
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera (C), Plague (P)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	79		12	49	12	6	—	—	53	26	—
Erysipelas	16	1	—	—	1	5	4	5	10	6	—
Scarlet Fever	91	—	13	64	10	7	—	—	42	52	—
Typhus Fever... ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever... ...	25	—	2	6	8	6	2	1	21	4	
Relapsing fever (R), Continued fever (C)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal fever ...	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	75	—	—	1	17	34	19	4	—	—	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis	16	—	2	—	1	6	4	—	—	—	—
Totals	319	12	29	121	53	65	29	10			

Isolation Hospital—The Sanatorium, Fant Lane, Maidstone.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1914.

Cause of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	
All causes Certified (*)	175	62	14	15	17	19	60	112	176	185
All causes Uncertified	5	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Enteric Fever	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles..	7	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	5	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	1
Influenza	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	42	2	..	..	3	8	16	9	4	26
Tuberculous Meningitis) ..	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	7	..	..	1	2	2	1	..	1	3
Cancer, malignant disease ..	38	..	..	..	..	..	2	18	18	16
Rheumatic Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Organic Heart Disease	56	..	..	..	1	1	3	18	33	23
Bronchitis	29	2	2	1	..	...	2	4	18	7
Pneumonia (all forms)	36	2	2	3	2	..	7	12	8	23
Other diseases of respiratory organ	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ..	31	21	4	3	1	..	1	..	1	2
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	2	2
Alcoholism	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease..	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	5	7
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	22	21	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	12	5	..	..	..	1	3	2	1	3
Suicide	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	3
Other Defined Diseases.. ..	143	10	2	..	2	5	17	32	75	59
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	2	2
All Causes	180	65	14	15	17	20	60	113	176	185

TABLE IV.—Infant Mortality, 1914 Nett deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes	Certified.	14	3	6	1	24	13	15	4	6	62
	Uncertified.	2	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Small-pox		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles		..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Scarlet Fever		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases		..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Meningitis (*not Tuberculous*)		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions		..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Laryngitis		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3
Pneumonia (all forms)		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Diarrhœa		..	..	..	..	..	2	5	2	..	9
Enteritis		1	..	1	..	2	2	4	..	2	10
Gastritis		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis		..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Rickets		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Suffocation, overlying		..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3
Injury at birth		2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Atelectasis		..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital Malformations		..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Premature birth		11	3	2	..	16	1	..	..	..	17
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus		..	..	..	1	1	3	1	1	..	6
Other Causes		2	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	4
Totals		16	4	6	1	27	13	15	4	6	65

Nett Births in the year	Legitimate	694
	Illegitimate	37
Nett Deaths in the year	Legitimate Infants	62
	Illegitimate Infants	3

TABLE V.

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of Inspections. (2)	Number of Written Notices. (3)	Number of Prosecutions. (4)
Factories ... (Including Factory Laundries).	120	8	Nil
Workshops ... (Including Workshop Laundries).	320	22	Nil
Workplaces ... (Other than Outworkers' premises included in part 3 of this Report).	50	10	Nil
TOTAL ...	490	40	Nil

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

PARTICULARS. (1)	Number of Defects. Found. (2)	Number of Defects. Remedied. (3)	Number of Defects. Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	Number of Prosecutions. (5)
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:*				
Want of Cleanliness ...	6	6	—	
Want of Ventilation ...	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors ...	3	3	—	—
Other Nuisances ...	4	4	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation. Insufficient ...	5	4	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective ...	2	2	—	—
Not Separate for Sexes ...	3	3	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts:—				
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse (s. 101) ...	—	—	—	—
Breach of Special Sanitary requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ...	—	—	—	—
Other Offences ... (Excluding Offences relating to Outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	24	23	—	—

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3. HOME WORK.

Nature of Work.	Outworkers' Lists. Section. 107.									Outwork in unwholesome premises sec. 108.			Outwork in infected premises, secs. 109, 110.		
	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occupiers as to Keeping or Sending Lists.	Prosecutions.		Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (s. 110).	Prosecutions (secs. 109, 110).
	Sending twice in the Year.			Sending once in the Year.											
	Lists.	Out-workers.		Lists.	Out-workers.			Failing to keep or permit Inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.						
		Contractors.	Workmen.		Contractors.	Workmen.									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Wearing Apparel—															
(1) Making, &c.	13	5	61				26								
(2) Cleaning and Washing															
Household Linen															
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets															
Curtains and Furniture Hangings															
Furniture and Upholstery															
Electro Plate															
File Making															
Brass and Brass Articles															
Fur Pulling															
Cables and Chains															
Anchors and Grapnels															
Cart Gear															
Locks, Latches and Keys															
Umbrellas, &c.															
Artificial Flowers															
Nets, other than Wire Nets															
Tents															
Sacks															
Racquet and Tennis Balls															
Paper, &c., Boxes, Paper Bags															
Brush Making															
Pea Picking															
Feather Sorting															
Carding, &c., of Buttons, &c.															
Stuffed Toys															
Basket Making															
Chocolates and Sweetmeats															
Total	13	5	61				26								

4. REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)		Number (2)
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here	Workshops	301
	Bakehouses	24
Total Number of Workshops on Register......		325

5. OTHER MATTERS.

Class. (1)		Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—		
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)		2
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 5)	Notified by H.M. Inspector	14
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector...	14
Other		--
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—		
Certificates granted during the year		—
In use at the end of the year		5

TABLE VI.—Boarley Water Supply.

Source of Sample.	Date of Collections.		Total Solids.	Chlorine.	Nitrogen as Nitrates.	Ammonia.		Hardness.		Colour and appearance in 2-ft. tube.	Smell.	Phosphoric Acid.
						Free.	Albu-minoid.	Total.	Perm.			
	1914.											
Gathering Grounds	Jan.	6	40·0	2·4	·395	·00	·01	25·0	7·0	clear	none	none
5, Colgate Row	,,	12	40·0	2·3	·411	·00	·01	26·0	7·0	,,	,,	,,
Gathering Grounds	,,	19	39·5	2·1	·609	·00	·01	28·0	6·4	,,	,,	,,
7, Sandling Road ..	,,	26	39·0	2·5	·526	·00	·01	25·0	6·8	,,	,,	,,
Gathering Grounds	Feb.	2	40·0	2·2	·862	·00	·01	26·6	7·4	,,	,,	,,
10, Scott Street	,,	10	39·5	2·5	·784	·00	·01	25·6	6·8	,,	,,	,,
Gathering Grounds	,,	16	40·0	2·4	·681	·00	·04	26·0	7·0	,,	,,	,,
13, Ashford Road ..	,,	23	40·0	2·4	·724	·00	·01	26·0	6·8	,,	,,	,,
Gathering Grounds	Mar.	4	39·5	2·2	·447	·00	·01	26·0	7·0	,,	,,	,,
4, Woolett Street ..	,,	10	40·0	2·3	·625	·00	·01	25·6	7·0	,,	,,	,,
Gathering Grounds	,,	17	39·5	2·3	·625	·00	·01	25·6	7·1	,,	,,	,,
79, Perryfield	,,	23	39·5	2·4	·641	·00	·01	25·8	7·6	,,	,,	,,
Gathering Grounds	,,	30	39·0	2·4	·530	·00	·01	25·6	6·5	,,	,,	,,
14, Perry Street	April	6	40·0	2·3	·609	·00	·01	25·0	7·0	,,	,,	,,
Gathering Grounds	,,	14	40·0	2·3	·658	·00	·01	25·6	6·9	,,	,,	,,
44, Sandling Road ..	,,	20	40·0	2·4	·535	·00	·00	25·4	6·9	,,	,,	,,
Gathering Grounds	,,	27	40·5	2·2	·658	·00	·00	25·5	6·3	,,	,,	,,
79, Perryfield Street	May	4	39·5	2·4	·524	·00	·01	25·4	6·9	,,	,,	,,
Gathering Grounds	,,	11	40·0	2·4	·617	·00	·00	25·0	6·9	,,	,,	,,
18, Fisher Street	,,	18	40·0	2·2	·524	·00	·00	25·0	6·5	,,	,,	,,
Gathering Grounds	,,	25	39·5	2·3	·524	·00	·00	25·6	6·2	,,	,,	,,
Tufton Street	June	2	39·9	2·5	·526	·00	·01	25·4	6·5	,,	,,	,,
Gathering Grounds	,,	8	37·8	2·1	·543	·00	·01	25·0	6·8	,,	,,	,,
40, Perry Street	,,	15	39·5	2·2	·510	·00	·01	25·0	6·5	,,	,,	,,
Gathering Grounds	,,	23	40·0	2·2	·690	·00	·00	26·0	7·0	,,	,,	,,
24, Perry Street	,,	29	39·0	2·4	·510	·00	·01	26·0	7·0	,,	,,	,,
Gathering Grounds	July	6	37·5	2·2	·724	·00	·01	25·0	6·5	,,	,,	,,
1, Scott Street	,,	13	40·0	2·4	·617	·00	·01	26·0	7·0	,,	,,	,,
Gathering Grounds	,,	20	39·5	2·3	·658	·00	·01	25·4	6·9	,,	,,	,,
33, Marsham Street	,,	27	39·5	2·5	·757	·00	·01	25·4	6·9	,,	,,	,,
Gathering Grounds	Aug.	4	40·1	2·6	·524	·00	·01	25·3	6·5	,,	,,	,,
Trinity Schools	,,	10	40·0	2·4	·724	·00	·01	25·0	6·5	,,	,,	,,
Gathering Grounds	,,	17	39·5	2·4	·691	·00	·01	25·4	6·5	,,	,,	,,
92, Sandling Road ..	,,	24	40·0	2·4	·524	·00	·01	25·0	6·5	,,	,,	,,
7, Union Street	,,	31	34·7	2·1	·670	·00	·01	24·3	6·7	,,	,,	,,
51, King Street......	Sept.	7	35·4	2·0	·670	·00	·01	25·1	6·9	,,	,,	,,
Gathering Grounds	,,	14	34·0	2·2	·710	·00	·01	25·4	6·5	,,	,,	,,
7, Union Street	,,	21	34·3	2·3	·740	·00	·01	25·9	7·6	,,	,,	,,
Gathering Grounds	,,	28	34·1	2·1	·630	·00	·01	27·4	8·0	,,	,,	,,
33, Randall Street ..	Oct.	5	34·4	2·3	·610	·00	·01	26·4	8·6	,,	,,	,,
Gathering Grounds	,,	15	32·9	2·1	·670	·00	·01	24·3	7·7	,,	,,	,,
59, Sandling Road ..	,,	19	35·1	2·3	·700	·00	·04	26·6	7·3	,,	,,	,,
Gathering Grounds	,,	26	36·0	2·1	·460	·00	·01	26·6	7·4	,,	,,	,,
2, Wheeler Street ..	Nov.	2	39·4	2·6	·270	·00	·01	30·0	8·4	,,	,,	,,
Gathering Grounds	,,	10	35·0	2·0	·670	·00	·01	25·1	7·0	,,	,,	,,
2, Penenden Street..	,,	16	34·4	2·4	·460	·00	·01	24·9	6·7	,,	,,	,,
Gathering Grounds	,,	23	33·3	2·1	·740	·00	·02	23·9	7·0	,,	,,	,,
9, Queen's Road	,,	30	39·7	2·3	·340	·00	·01	26·6	8·0	,,	,,	,,
Gathering Grounds	Dec.	9	32·7	2·0	·710	·00	·01	24·3	6·7	,,	,,	,,
44, Sandling Road ..	,,	15	35·1	2·1	·760	·00	·01	23·0	7·3	,,	,,	,,
Gathering Grounds	,,	24	34·4	2·1	·760	·00	·02	23·6	7·7	,,	,,	,,
14, Perry Street	,,	29	31·1	2·4	·670	·00	·02	23·0	7·1	,,	,,	,,
	Mean average for 1914.		38·0	2·27	·645	·00	·009	25·5	6·9	clear	none	none

All results are given in parts per hundred thousand, except Free and Albuminoid Ammonia, which are in parts per million.

TABLE VII.—Forstal Water Supply.

Source of Sample.	Date of Collection.	Total Solids.	Chlorine.	Nitrogen as Nitrates.	Ammonia.		Hardness.		Colour and appearance in 2-ft. tube.	Smell.	Phosphoric Acid.
					Free.	Albuminoid.	Total.	Perm.			
Pumping Station ..	Jan. 6	41·0	3·0	·106	·00	·02	28·0	8·0	clear	none	none
..	,, 19	42·6	3·1	·164	·00	·01	28·0	8·0	,,	,,	,,
39, Thorahill Place	Feb. 2	41·0	2·0	·016	·00	·01	28·0	8·0	,,	,,	,,
Pumping Station..	,, 6	43·0	3·1	·106	·00	·01	28·0	7·0	,,	,,	,,
6, Heathorn Street	Mar. 4	43·0	3·0	·106	·00	·00	27·5	8·2	,,	,,	,,
Pumping Station..	,, 17	40·1	2·9	·088	·00	·00	27·8	7·6	,,	,,	,,
5, Whitmore Street	,, 30	42·0	3·0	·164	·00	·00	27·8	7·0	,,	,,	,,
Pumping Station..	May 11	41·0	3·1	·100	·00	·00	28·0	7·8	,,	,,	,,
..	,, 25	41·5	3·0	1·810	·00	·00	28·0	7·8	,,	,,	,,
..	June 8	41·0	3·0	·164	·00	·01	28·0	7·6	,,	,,	,,
..	,, 23	42·0	2·9	·106	·00	·00	27·6	7·8	,,	,,	,,
..	July 6	42·0	3·0	·181	·00	·01	28·0	7·5	,,	,,	,,
..	,, 20	42·0	3·0	1 06	·00	·00	28·5	7·5	,,	,,	,,
..	Aug. 4	42·0	3·1	·164	·00	·01	28·3	7·8	,,	,,	,,
..	,, 17	40·0	3·1	·131	·00	·01	28·0	7·7	,,	,,	,,
..	,, 31	46·7	3·1	·200	·00	·01	31·4	8·6	,,	,,	,,
..	Sept. 11	44·4	3·0	·170	·00	·01	31·1	9·5	,,	,,	,,
..	,, 28	45·1	3·0	·140	·00	·01	32·3	10·4	,,	,,	,,
..	Oct. 15	46·9	3·0	·130	·00	·01	31·7	9·8	,,	,,	,,
..	,, 26	45·6	3·0	·170	·00	·02	32·9	9·4	,,	,,	,,
..	Nov. 10	47·4	3·0	·170	·00	·01	31·1	9·9	,,	,,	,,
..	,, 23	46·6	2·9	·130	·00	·01	31·3	10·4	,,	,,	,,
..	Dec. 9	44·0	2·9	·190	·00	·01	29·0	8·1	,,	,,	,,
..	,, 21	48·3	2·7	·170	·00	·00	29·7	9·6	,,	,,	,,
	Mean results for 1914.	43·3	2·9	·207	·00	·007	29·2	8·8	clear	none	none

All results are given in parts per hundred thousand, except Free and Albuminoid Ammonia, which are in parts per million.

TABLE VIII.—Cossington Water Supply.

Source of Sample.	Date of Collection.	Total Solids.	Chlorine.	Nitrogen as Nitrates.	Ammonia.		Hardness.		Colour and appearance in 2-ft. tube.	Smell.	Phosphoric Acid.
					Free.	Albbuminoid.	Total.	Perm.			
Gathering Grounds.	Jan. 13	39·8	2·1	·484	·00	·01	23·0	6·5	clear	none	none
,,	,, 26	39·5	2·2	·378	·00	·00	22·0	6·6	,,	,,	,,
,,	Feb. 10	39·5	2·1	·607	·00	·00	22·0	6·4	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, 23	39·5	2·1	·444	·00	·00	23·0	6.6	,,	,,	,,
,,	Mar. 10	39·5	2·1	·477	·00	·00	22·6	6·8	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, 23	40·0	2·3	·609	·00	·01	25·0	6·8	,,	,,	,,
,,	April 6	39·5	2·2	·395	·00	·01	22·6	6·8	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, 20	39·5	2·2	·370	·00	·01	24·0	6·7	,,	,,	,,
,,	May 4	39·5	2·3	·407	·00	·01	24·0	6·7	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, 18	39·5	2·2	·494	·00	·00	24·0	6·7	,,	,,	,,
,,	June 2	39·5	2·2	·444	·00	·00	24·0	6·0	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, 15	39·5	2·2	·444	·00	·00	24·0	6·0	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, 29	40·0	2·2	·230	·00	·01	22·0	6·0	,,	,,	,,
,,	July 13	39·0	2·2	·329	·00	·01	23·0	6·4	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, 27	39·0	2·2	·329	·00	·01	24·0	6·5	,,	,,	,,
,,	Aug. 10	39·7	2·4	·439	·00	·00	23·1	6·3	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, 24	39·5	2·2	·407	·00	·01	24·0	6·3	,,	,,	,,
,,	Sept. 17	32·5	2·1	·480	·00	·02	24·0	6·2	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, 21	31·3	2·0	·490	·00	·01	24·7	6·9	,,	,,	,,
,,	Oct. 5	31·0	2·0	·510	·00	·01	25·0	7·4	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, 19	32·4	2·1	·430	·00	·01	26·6	7·3	,,	,,	,,
,,	Nov. 2	31·6	2·0	·540	·00	·00	24·3	7·0	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, 16	30·6	1·9	·540	·00	·01	23·3	6·7	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, 30	29·7	2·0	·490	·00	·01	23·3	6·9	,,	,,	,,
,,	Dec. 15	29·7	2·0	·530	·00	·01	21·6	6·6	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, 29	30·4	2·0	·400	·00	·01	22·4	6·3	,,	,,	,,
	Mean average for 1914.	36·6	2·1	·399	·00	·007	23·5	6·6	clear	none	none

All results are given in parts per hundred thousand, except Free and Albuminoid Ammonia, which are in parts per million.

TABLE IX.—Cossington and Forstal (Mixed).

Source of Sample.	Date of Collection.	Total Solids.	Chlorine.	Nitrogen as Nitrates.	Ammonia.		Hardness.		Colour and appearance in 2-ft. tube.	Smell.	Phosphoric Acid.
					Free.	Albuminoid.	Total.	Perm.			
	1913.										
19, Gladstone Road	Jan. 6	40·0	2·6	·186	·00	·00	25·0	7·0	clear	none	none
50, Peel Street	,, 13	40·0	2·6	·164	·00	·01	25·0	6·5	,,	,,	,,
28, Queen's Road....	,, 19	39·5	2·7	·263	·00	·01	24·0	6·8	,,	,,	,,
48, London Road....	,, 26	40·0	2·5	·106	·00	·01	25·0	7·0	,,	,,	,,
Gathering Grounds	Feb. 2	39·5	2·5	·181	·00	·01	25·0	6·8	,,	,,	,,
Atkin's Farm	,, 10	40·0	2·5	·348	·01	·00	25·0	6·8	,,	,,	,,
,, ...	,, 6	40·0	2·5	·328	·00	·01	25·0	6·8	,,	,,	,,
1, Well Road	,, 23	40·0	2·6	·106	·00	·00	25·0	6·8	,,	,,	,,
6, Heathorn Street..	Mar. 4	40·0	2·5	·148	·00	·01	25·0	6·8	,,	,,	,,
14, Well Road	,, 10	39·0	2·5	·345	·00	·01	24·6	7·0	,,	,,	,,
11, Carey Street	,, 17	39·0	2·5	·230	·00	·01	24·6	7·0	,,	,,	,,
5, Whitmore Street	,, 23	39·5	2·5	·263	·00	·00	24·5	7·9	,,	,,	,,
5, Whitmore Street	,, 30	40·0	2·3	·352	·00	·01	25·0	6·5	,,	,,	
11, Chillington Street	April 6	40·5	2·5	·164	·00	·00	24·6	7·0	,,	,,	,,
16, Penenden Street	,, 4	39·5	2·4	·526	·00	·00	25·0	7·0	,,	,,	,,
Lower Fant Road ..	,, 20	40·0	2·3	·247	·00	·00	27·3	7·1	,,	,,	,,
,, ..	,, 27	40·0	2·3	·472	·00	·01	27·0	7·0	,,	,,	,,
120, Upper Fant Rd	May 4	40·0	2·5	·334	·00	·01	27·0	7·0	,,	,,	,,
Albert Place, James Street	,, 11	39·0	2·4	·334	·00	·01	27·0	7·0	,,	,,	,,
309, Tonbridge Road	,, 18	40·0	2·6	·334	·00	·01	27·0	7·0	,,	,,	,,
Upper Fant Road..	,, 25	40·0	2·4	·334	·00	·01	27·3	7·0	,,	,,	,,
,, ..	June 2	40·0	2·5	·334	·00	·01	27·0	7·0	,,	,,	,,
101, Tonbridge Road	,, 8	40·0	2·2	·362	·00	·01	26·0	7·0	,,	,,	,,
14, Canning Street..	,, 15	40·0	2·4	·329	·01	·00	25·0	7·0	,,	,,	,,
15, Queen's Road ..	,, 23	41·0	2·5	·312	·00	·01	26·0	7·4	,,	,,	,,
40, London Road....	,, 29	40·0	2·8	·131	·00	·01	26·0	7·2	,,	,,	,,
31, George Street ..	July 6	40·0	2·5	·411	·09	·01	27·0	7·0	,,	,,	,,
18, Buckland Road	,, 13	41·0	2·5	·205	·00	·00	26·0	7·0	,,	,,	,,
10, Canning Street..	,, 20	40·0	2·5	·286	·00	·00	26·0	7·4	,,	,,	,,
327, Tonbridge Road	,, 27	39·5	2·1	·131	·00	·01	27·0	7·0	,,	,,	,,
26, Fant Lane	Aug. 4	40·0	2·8	·205	·00	·01	25·2	7·0	,,	,,	,,
42, London Road....	,, 10	39·0	2·8	·181	·00	·01	24·0	6·0	,,	,,	,,
Allington House....	,, 17	39·5	2·5	·329	·01	·00	24·0	6·2	,,	,,	,,
Victory Inn, Tovil..	,, 24	41·0	2·3	·334	·00	·02	27·0	6·9	,,	,,	,,
31, Queen's Road....	,, 31	40·3	2·6	·190	·00	·01	28·2	9·0	,,	,,	,,
455, Tonbridge Road	Sept. 7	38·7	2·4	·310	·00	·01	27·7	7·4	,,	,,	,,
Fant House, Upper Fant	,, 14	35·0	2·1	·290	·00	·01	27·6	7·0	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, 21	40·1	2·6	·210	·00	·01	29·9	8·7	,,	,,	,,
,,	,, 28	39·7	3·4	·400	·00	·01	30·1	8·1	,,	,,	,,
61, Whitmore Street	Oct. 5	34·3	2·1	·340	·00	·02	27·4	7·3	,,	,,	,,
4, Allen Street......	,, 15	39·7	2·6	·270	·00	·01	29·7	9·0	,,	,,	,,
2, Charlon Street ..	,, 19	37·1	2·3	·260	·00	·01	29·7	7·6	,,	,,	,,
Tovil Schools	,, 26	36·7	2·3	·310	·00	·10	28·4	8·9	,,	,,	,,
85, Wheeler Street ..	Nov. 2	39·8	2·6	·270	·00	·01	30·3	7·9	,,	,,	,,
St. Michael's School	,, 10	40·3	2·6	·200	·00	·01	28·7	8·9	,,	,,	,,
23, Randell Street ..	,, 16	33·6	2·1	·670	·00	·00	21·9	7·1	,,	,,	,,
Almshouses, Faith Street	,, 23	39·9	2·4	·230	·00	·01	27·3	8·6	,,	,,	,,
40, Milton Street ..	,, 30	31·4	2·0	·340	·00	·01	23·3	6·6	,,	,,	,,
7, Union Street	Dec. 9	30·6	2·4	·600	·00	·01	23·6	6·0	,,	,,	,,
12, Well Road	,, 15	40·4	2·6	·340	·00	·02	26·9	7·6	,,	,,	,,
18, Salisbury Road..	,, 21	33·6	2·4	·670	·00	·01	23·3	7·4	,,	,,	,,
57, Whitmore Street	,, 29	36·1	2·4	·230	·00	·01	28·1	8·0	,,	,,	,,
	Mean results for 1914	38·7	2·5	·297	·00	·008	26·6	7·2	clear	none	none

All results are given in parts per hundred thousand except Free and Albuminoid Ammonia, which are in parts per million.

TABLE X.—Monthly Record of Meteorology, 1914.

(Taken at the Borough Surveyor's Office.)

Months.	Mean Reading of Barometer.	Mean of Max. of Thermometer.	Mean of Min. of Thermometer.	Relative Proportion of Wind.								Rainfall.	No. of Days on which ·01 or more fell.
				N.	N.E.	N.W.	S.	S.E.	S.W.	E.	W.		
		Degrees.	Degrees.									Inches.	
January	30·17	42	33	...	8	5	2	2	8	4	2	·54	12
February ..	29·76	50	36	...	...	1	15	6	6	...	...	2·93	17
March	29·61	50	37	...	2	3	4	3	15	1	3	5·33	23
April	30·00	60	40	4	5	2	2	3	8	5	1	1·22	14
May	29·96	63	46	2	8	5	1	3	9	...	3	1·20	11
June	29·81	71	50	1	5	8	3	1	6	2	4	·92	6
July	29·58	77	55	1	1	5	3	8	10	...	3	1·16	13
August ...	29·83	74	54	2	4	4	4	2	11	3	1	·60	11
September ...	29·91	67	48	3	3	4	4	5	6	3	2	·84	7
October ...	29·90	59	43	4	4	3	5	5	2	5	3	2·54	14
November ..	29·85	50	38	1	1	5	5	8	4	3	3	3·71	17
December .	29·63	47	36	...	...	3	13	8	5	...	2	6·48	27
Means	29·83	58	43	18	41	48	61	54	90	26	27	27·47	172

No. of New Houses erected	44
Buildings of the Warehouse class erected	3
No. of Temporary Buildings erected	13
No. of Buildings undergone alterations.............................	16
Houses with 5 or more rooms	43
Houses with less than 5 rooms	1